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BOOKMOBILE ALONG THE BAYOUS

By *Patricia K. Motte,*
Former Librarian, Terrebonne Parish Library

Terrebonne Parish, situated in the heart of southern Louisiana, is the land of marsh, bayous, lush tropical growth, and gay insouciance . . . the reality of the picture brought to mind at the mention of the word Louisiana. A parish of great contrast, this is the land of the Cajun, descendants of the Acadians, who when exiled from their settlements in Nova Scotia found refuge and homes in a so-different land, and the locale of many large plantations resembling book jackets for a Civil War novel. To the inhabitants of the Louisiana bayou country, the waterways are highways and for many years were the only means of travel in this region. Today, roads run along the bayous—some of which are mere ditches glorified by the name, while others are bodies of water in constant use for traffic, or are still lagoons choked with purple water hyacinths. On both sides of many of these streams are fertile fields and small farms often no further apart than houses on a city street.

There are not any small settlements or communities to be found in most of the parish. Hence, bookmobile service in such a densely populated region is necessarily heavy. The idea of the bookmobile, that is, a library on wheels coming to a given locality at specific times and on a regular schedule, was not new to the people of Terrebonne Parish. For years, large trucks which are really general stores, have maintained service down the bayou roads, bringing with them canned goods, clothes, coffee, hardware, and all other portable necessities of life from anagrams to aspirin. Nonetheless, at first there were some misgivings as to the real purpose of the bookmobile. Some thought we sold books rather than lent them. After this idea was assimilated there was immediate interest in "les nouveaux livres." Others were sure we were some

sort of strange evangelistic sect. An overseer on a large plantation, a devotee to the latter theory, was more convinced of our true purpose by the sight of a copy of "Gone with the Wind" than by all our words. It was at this plantation that the circulation was completely of juvenile books. Both adults and children avidly examined the picture books and simple primers and it was many months before anyone attempted even the fairy tales and other slightly more advanced juvenile literature. The adults at this stop are voracious readers and it is regrettable that we did not have books of adult interest and content written in simple enough language.

For those who live "across the bayou," that is, across the bayou from the side having the road, it is necessary to cross in pirogues or skiffs to come in contact with the world and its happenings. The Terrebonne Parish bookmobile had many stops of this nature. At one in particular, near the end of the Bayou du Large road, the bookmobile seemed to the uninitiated to stop in an abandoned country, but on looking across the bayou, one found a small two-room house with a roof made of palmettos. On hearing the horn of the bookmobile, the members of the family rush forth, laden with books and magazines, row across the bayou, and choose their books. Neighbors so far back in the marsh that not even the smoke from their chimneys is visible, appear out of the palmetto thickets and join the already assembled patrons.

When the bookmobile was new, we were constantly having the thrill of providing reading material to those long deprived of it. One of our staunchest supporters, an exceptionally deaf carpenter, had read nothing save the newspaper since he left school in the seventh grade. His initial choice of books was of great interest to us—a life of Pasteur, a life of Napoleon, and "Anthony Adverse." We

have since pondered what our choice would have been under similar circumstances.

To attempt to relate the many experiences—pathetic, amusing, and inspirational encountered on a bookmobile is a labor for Hercules and not for a librarian. One does, however, “meet the most interesting people.” One of our favorites was elderly and had for the past thirty-five years lived on a flatboat anchored in the bayou. His interests were in works of history and travel, especially books about the far-flung reaches of the British Empire; for, having been born in Australia and having joined the British navy at sixteen, he relived his life through books. Many were the tales he wove for us of the hazardous coral reefs which have to be passed to reach Malaya, the vast rubber plantations near Singapore, the peoples, foods, and sights of the ever exotic East, still so vivid to him yet seen so long ago. Another borrower from one of the plantations along the bayou, had long been interested in negro spirituals and their history. Living far from library facilities, she welcomed the opportunity afforded by the bookmobile to obtain material on this hobby, and organized and sponsored a negro choral group made up of workers from her own and neighboring plantations. The members of the bookmobile staff naturally felt a deep interest in these singers and were happy indeed when later they sang at a gathering held in connection with the New Orleans Spring Fiesta and were on a radio program during the slack agricultural period.

Occasionally we would hear of the work of the bookmobile from others who had occasion to enter the homes of the people of the parish. A welfare worker told of one visit to a home where she noticed a book of fairy tales and a copy of a Zane Grey title. The man of the house asked the visitor whether or not she had ever read “a book.” On being told that she had, the grandpere of the family said that those were the only books that he had ever read. To the welfare worker this was an incident without precedent, to the bookmobile staff it was an everyday occurrence.

Much of the demand on the bookmobile, as is true in any library, was for recreational reading. During the long rainy seasons when work in the field is impossible and when it is inadvisable to go to the Gulf for shrimp and oysters for market, the bookmobile circulation improved immensely. Much of the material used at these times was purely recreational. There were also, however, many occasions on which the value of a book far exceeded its purchase price and was an actual “money maker” for the reader. Once we were asked to bring books on cattle—any and everything that could be of any possible use to one interested in the raising of livestock. We were later told the reason for this request. A friend of the borrower was starting in the cattle business and knew nothing whatever about it. Seeing that his friend was fast wasting his money, he had suggested study with the result that our ranchman became much more proficient in his work.

The bookmobile is “all things to all men.” To some it is merely a source for escape, to others it is a fountain for necessary information and study, and to others it is a friend to be relied on and called upon in times of emergency. At one stop, early one day, a frantic mother desired to know how to remove a scorch stain from her son’s clothes. As there was nothing on the bookmobile at the time to answer her question, we telephoned back to town and the remedy was obtained. Another borrower strongly endorses the book, “Mother’s Guide When Sickness Comes.” She had borrowed the book from the bookmobile and before she had time to read it, the baby swallowed a small object. She consulted the book, followed the directions given for such disasters and in her words “he coughed it right up.” The fame of the book spread and it enjoyed an enviable vogue for some time thereafter.

One of the most important services rendered by the bookmobile is work with the rural schools. Many of the schools do not have large libraries or very complete collections of books. Pupil and teacher alike make, therefore, the fullest possible use of the book-

mobile's facilities. Most schools were dismissed on the arrival of the bookmobile and throngs of children descended like the "wolf on the fold." A busy hour ensued before all the young readers' wishes were thoroughly satisfied. Many of them would, from time to time, voluntarily write book reviews and give them to us. The teachers were able to have collections of books assembled for them on given subjects for use in their classrooms and we also provided material, professional and recreational, for their reading needs.

Bookmobile service in Terrebonne Parish is made ever changing and ever fascinating by the customs of the region, so different from other localities. Many of the families are trappers who leave their homes and go into the marshes in their camp boats at the beginning of the trapping season, in late November, not to return until the latter part of February. All activity seems to cease at this period of the year. Grinding, with its tension and rush, is completed. The cane is all cut, the ground covered with patches of stubble, and the landscape devoid of all activity. Mile after mile witnesses only flights of raucous, cawing birds and the movement of our own automobile. On Bayou du Large, a lovely custom has grown out of the absence of the trappers from their homes throughout the winter months. Christmas, with its carols, gay decorations, and hushed excitement has come and gone for the rest of the world. But on Bayou du Large, the birth of the Prince of Peace is celebrated in February when the trappers return to their homes again. It is not, therefore, unusual and does not seem incongruous to see the glow of Christmas candles from windows and have a sudden demand for "The Night Before Christmas" and "Adeste Fidelis." Then, all along the lower bayous, there is a beehive of activity marking the return of the trappers. They now have a little money and repair their homes and boats. Country which was desolate and drear is again filled with life. The bookmobile numbers many of these families among its patrons. Unfortunately, due to a small library collection, it was never

possible to lend books to these families for the long period of their absence. They are, therefore, hungry for all types of reading material on their return and the use of the bookmobile expands accordingly.

Reading interests among the bookmobile patrons are no different from those of any heterogeneous group of library users. It is indeed worthy of mention that so many of our adult readers are able to read only the simplest of juvenile books. This is due both to lack of schooling and unfamiliarity with the English language, and one never becomes thoroly accustomed to having the borrower speak almost entirely in French and then take out a book in English. This is the only striking difference in reading interest, however, from that in town. Best sellers were as soon demanded—the recommendations of Kate Smith and Walter Winchell as avidly sought after as they were at the large stationary branches. Light fiction, westerns, and detective stories were naturally in demand. In the realm of non-fiction, travel, biography, and history were the most popular. As in other branches, books and material requested and not in the collection, were borrowed from another branch or the Louisiana Library Commission. This was often the case when special material for study was needed.

Aside from the satisfaction derived from the providing of books to the readers—and this is indeed a great source of satisfaction—the bookmobile offers the greatest opportunity afforded in county library work for really knowing and making friends of the library patrons. Winter and summer, we were offered and, needless to say, accepted, coffee at almost every stop. Many borrowers brought out to the truck a hot pot of sweetened coffee and in a kettle of hot water were immersed cups and saucers for the so welcome and fortifying "small black." Seldom did a day pass when we were not presented with gifts—a can of oysters, a bag of dried shrimp, a cabbage, bunches of shallots, and on one memorable occasion, a live alligator, small enough for our safety, our donor

reassured us, but on that day the three in the bookmobile cab, that is, two librarians and one alligator, were definitely a crowd.

The bookmobile also served as a means of communication with neighbors. News was dispersed, messages delivered and it was not unusual for one member of a family to request us to carry a package to a friend or relative living in the opposite end of the parish.

Aside from the close association with books and people, the contact with nature in all her moods formed a great part of our days. The seasons seem to vie with one another to be the more lovely, in a region richly endowed by nature with beauty of vast contrast and swift changes. In Spring, the cane fields are a mass of straight bright green reeds, the corn, beans, and other vegetables are gradually maturing in the neat fields. The famed irises, so beautiful in the very early spring, are no longer the sentinels of the bayou banks, but the purple water hyacinths, so disastrous to navigation, are splashes of bright color against the opaque waters of the lagoon—glamorizing every ditch and pool with their unbroken masses. The waters of the larger bayous are constantly in motion due to the

stream of luggers going to the Gulf in search of fish, shrimp, and oysters and returning, with nets spread out like lacy curtains to dry, to town and factory with their catch.

Fall brings to the wild life a period of inactivity. Wild ducks and geese are often seen flying high over the land going South for the cold months. Moccasins are a rarity on the roads. The bark of the alligator is seldom heard and one misses the occasional break in the water's surface as he moves majestically along. The cane, matured by this season, is being harvested—the roads crowded with bulky cane trucks, the fields full of ceaseless movement.

The sight of cypress trees, dark and funereal—the quick nervous scattering of the many fiddler crabs as we disturb them from their post in the middle of the road—the sudden flight of a marsh bird from sanctuary among the reeds—a glimpse of a heron among the green of the marsh—the waving of the roseaux in the wind—the many trees with branches on the lee side only, bent over like women drying long hair—all these aspects of the landscape lend enchantment and make the bookmobile a bit of poetry.

♦ ♦ ♦

Louisiana Library Staff, Salary and Tenure

REPORT OF STUDY

By Margaret M. Herdman
Associate Director L. S. U. School of Library Service.

The committee on Library Staff, Salary and Tenure of the Louisiana Library Association, composed of Ruth Reagan Baird, Lillian Phillips, and Margaret M. Herdman, Chairman, was appointed about the first part of March, 1943. The questionnaire in its final form, approved by all members of the committee, was distributed March 31st. It provided in brief form a table and outline to check, the salary range and months for which paid to professional, sub-professional,

or clerical worker, as indicated in the table which follows; and, in addition, sections for indicating length or provision for vacation, sick-leave, retirement, and tenure. Sub-professional was defined as a worker who has taken at least six hours in library science, but who has less than thirty hours. A clerical worker, of course, is any one with fewer qualifications, and professional worker, one with more.

A total of 46 questionnaires was sent out

on March 31, distributed to all of the various types of libraries in Louisiana as follows: 18 to college and university libraries, 6 to municipal public libraries, 16 to parish and state public libraries, and 42 to school libraries.

When the compilation of the data was undertaken about August 1st, 162 of the

questionnaires had been returned. The distribution of this number is as follows: 14 from college and university libraries, 5 from municipal libraries, 13 from parish and state libraries, and 130 from school libraries. In percentages the returns could be stated as follows:

Population or no. of students served	Under 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-24,999	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	over 100,000
Number of books in library	Under 1,000	1,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-24,999	25,000-49,999	50,000-74,999	75,000-99,999	100,000-199,999	200,000-500,000
Library Budget	Under \$1,000	1,000-2,499	2,500-4,999	5,000-7,499	7,500-9,999	10,000-12,499	12,500-14,999	15,000-19,999	over 20,000 state figure
Per cent for Books Salaries Maintenance									
Salary per month For how many months	Under \$75.00	75.00-99.00	100.00-124.00	125.00-149.00	150.00-174.00	175.00-199.00	200.00-224.00	225.00-250.00	over 250.00
No. of staff Indicate under salary range	Prof.	Sub-Prof.	Clerical						
No. of years in library. Indicate under appropriate salary range, and staff classification p, s, or c									
Total number of years of work indicate as above									

78 percent from the college and university libraries, 83 percent from the municipal libraries, 80 percent from the parish and state libraries, and a little over 30 percent from the school libraries. The proportions of returns received from the various types of libraries are such that the results of a study of the libraries of this sample can be considered highly reliable in giving a picture of existing provisions in all the libraries of the state. Particularly is this true, as all that is intended is to state salary ranges in relation to different types and sizes of libraries, and

provision for vacation, sick leave, tenure, and retirement in these various libraries. The first topic to be considered is one of first importance.

SALARIES: When all professional, sub-professional, and clerical salaries are considered together, the median monthly salary in Louisiana libraries is in the range \$100-\$124 and the average monthly salary falls in the upper half of this range. The entire spread of monthly salaries is from under \$75.00 to over \$250.00 for the best paid professional

and executive librarian. The periods for which these monthly salaries are paid range from nine to twelve months. At least one monthly salary of \$250.00 or over is paid in each group of college, municipal, parish and state, and school libraries; and it is paid to someone in the larger or largest library of the group. In the case of the school libraries, however, this is only a ten-months' salary.

The largest number of librarians, professional and non-professional, working in Louisiana are receiving \$100.00-\$124.00 a month. But when only those librarians are considered who have five or more years' experience the larger number of salaries paid is in the range of \$125.00-\$149.00 a month. The median salary range for professional librarians only is also \$125.00-\$149.00 and the average professional salary is in the upper half of this range.

The average experience of professional librarians is longest in the highest paid groups, \$200.00-\$224.00, \$225.00-\$249.00, \$250.00 and over; the average experience being 11, 17, and 14 years respectively. In the intermediate groups the average is 8, 9, and 10 years, increasing with the increase in the salary range. In the lowest salary range, the average experience is ten years. To describe these facts in another way: In the two highest salary ranges there is no one with under 5 years' experience; in the next two ranges there are only three workers who have worked less than five years. In the range \$150.00-\$174.00 almost a fourth of the group have only one and two years' experience. In the range \$100.00-\$124.00 the number of those with one and two years' experience increases to 40 percent; and in the range \$75.00-\$99.00 there are only 16 percent with more than five years' experience.

There are a few non-professional workers in the salary ranges \$125.00-\$149.00, \$150.00-\$174.00, and \$175.00-\$200.00 as would naturally be expected in a state with a recent development of professional standards. In such instances there will always be a few cases in which experience is accepted in lieu of professional training. The number in

Louisiana, however, is very small, being only 2 percent. The experience of these workers is in most cases over five years, and in one instance, is eighteen years. In addition there are a few sub-professional school librarians in the salary range \$125.00-\$149.00, 9 percent of the number in this range in fact, who will in most instances, probably complete their professional training. Only about 60 percent of the workers in the salary range \$100.00-\$124.00 are professional workers. And in the range \$75.00-\$99.00 the number of professional workers decreases to less than 30 percent. This over-all view of library salaries in Louisiana is a picture of a healthy situation with standards actively functioning. When the salaries are considered by type of library, more differences are found.

SALARIES IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: The median range of professional salaries in the college and university library group is \$150.00-\$174.00 a month. The average monthly salary is around \$150.00. The lowest professional salary paid in this group is \$75.00 and the highest, over \$250.00. Salaries fall in every range. But the largest number fall—and an almost equal number in each—in the ranges between \$100.00 and \$200.00. The range of salaries of the Louisiana Library Commission closely approximates that of the college and university library group. As a state library, however, it has been included with the parish and state group.

When the salaries in the college and university group are arranged by size of library, the average salary for the university library tends to be lower than \$150.00 and the average salary of the smaller state college library tends to be higher. Size is here based on number of volumes in the library, and this factor is used as the basis of size throughout the study. It was found by comparison that when salaries were grouped according to number of volumes in the library there was a more consistent relationship between salaries and size than when salaries were grouped by number of those served by the library.

It is natural that the average salary in the smaller state college library tends to be higher than the average salary in the larger college and university library, when one remembers that departments are larger in the university library and many more assistants are employed. In the smaller college library almost every worker is the head of a department. Less than ten percent of college library workers are sub-professional, and with few exceptions the sub-professional workers are found in the two lowest salary ranges, \$75.00-\$99.00, and \$100.00-\$124.00. Most salaries in this group are for twelve months.

SALARIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES: In the public school library group, the median salary range of professional librarians is \$125.00-\$149.00 a month, with an average monthly salary around \$130.00. Salaries are found in every range as in college and university libraries, but there are very few salaries in the upper ranges above \$150.00, and many more salaries than in the college and university group are in the median range. Over forty percent of professional school librarians' salaries fall in the range \$125.00-\$149.00 a month. There* is also an additional bracket in this group of under \$75.00 in which fall a few professional salaries of the small schools.

When school libraries are arranged by size, the one salary reported in the largest size, 10,000-24,999 volumes, is \$175.00 a month. The average monthly salary in the next smaller size, 5,000-9,999 volumes, is about \$160.00; in the size, 1,000-4,999 volumes, the average is about \$130.00; and in the smallest size, under 1,000 volumes, the average monthly salary for all librarians in this size, which is under \$100.00.

About forty percent of public school librarians are sub-professional. With few exceptions these sub-professional librarians are found in the two smaller size groups, 1,000-4,999 volumes, and under 1,000 volumes. It is interesting to note that there are no sub-professional workers in the salary ranges \$150.00 and above. Whereas in those ranges

below, over seventy percent are sub-professional and non-professional. None of these has a twelve months' position. They fill about 60 percent of the nine months' positions, 45 percent of the ten months' positions, and 40 percent of those for eleven months. In other words, the fully qualified librarian is given the preference in filling the positions carrying the higher number of months' salary. Less than 5 percent of school librarians have twelve months' positions, but the fact that 60 percent have more than a nine months' position, and that about 50 percent have ten months' positions shows that there is a definite trend toward increasing the number of monthly payments.

SALARIES IN MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES: In the municipal library group, the median monthly salary range is \$100.00-\$124.00 for professional salaries, and the average monthly professional salary is above \$115.00. The lowest is \$75.00; and the highest is over \$250.00. Municipal library salaries are paid for twelve months. As with the college librarian, the average monthly professional salary is largest in the median size municipal library. For the two smaller size groups, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000-24,999 volumes, the average monthly professional salary is about \$108.00. For the next larger size group, 25,000-74,000 volumes, it is around \$130.00. But for the largest size group, the average monthly professional salary is only about \$115.00. In the municipal library group about 35 percent of the positions are sub-professional but over 80 percent of the sub-professional positions are in the monthly salary range \$75.00-\$99.00, with the remainder in the next two ranges above. Twelve percent of the positions in this group are clerical and over 70 percent of these clerical positions are found in the monthly salary range \$75.00-\$99.00 and below.

SALARIES IN THE STATE AND PARISH LIBRARIES: The average monthly professional salary in the state and parish libraries is slightly above \$130.00 and median range is \$125.00-\$149.00 a month. The sal-

aries of this group of libraries are more standardized than those of the other three groups, and the average professional salary shows slight variation from group to group. There are no monthly professional salaries below \$100.00. In the two smaller size groups represented, 10,000-24,999, and 5,000-9,999 volumes, no monthly salary ranges are represented for \$175.00 and above. In the median size group, 25,000-49,000 volumes, the two upper monthly salary ranges of \$225.00-\$249.00 and \$250.00 and over, are not included; but in the largest size which includes the Commission, all salary ranges are represented. The salary range for the Commission, as stated earlier, is about that of the college and university library group. A little over 50 percent of the parish library workers are clerical, but less than 2 percent are sub-professional. About 80 percent of the clerical workers fall in the lowest monthly salary range, under \$75.00; 15 percent fall in the next monthly salary range, \$75.00-\$99.00; and the other 5 percent in the range \$100.00-\$124.00 a month. The next topics to be considered are those of vacations and sick-leaves which will be taken up separately.

VACATIONS: Considering all types of libraries together, the majority of Louisiana libraries have a month's or four weeks' vacation with salary; in fact 55 percent of them do. The next largest group, about 10 percent, have two weeks. And about an equal proportion of school libraries have two months. It is not within the province of this survey to determine whether or not this is a real two months' vacation with pay or just nine months' salary paid in eleven installments. A very few librarians have a three weeks' holiday with pay, and an equally few school librarians have three months. For the clerical workers the most usual holiday is two weeks. Fifty percent of them get this holiday. Thirty-eight percent get only one week, and a very few get four and three weeks. A little over 20 percent of all workers report no vacation provision.

There is no apparent relation between size of library and length of vacation in any of

the library groups. A vacation with pay, however, with few exceptions, is the usual provision in the college, municipal, and parish and state groups. In the school group only 70 percent report a vacation provision.

When the vacation periods are averaged for the various groups and weighted for the number of individuals receiving each length of vacation, the average for the college, and parish and state, groups is over three weeks; and that for the municipal library is under three weeks. School librarians reporting a vacation with pay average five weeks.

SICK LEAVE: No definite statement can be made about the sick leave provisions for librarians in general. For college and university librarians the provision is rather indefinite and varies from two weeks to "amount of time necessary." The majority of answers in this group are indefinite, but imply that sick leave will be provided when necessary.

In the municipal library group, two report two weeks each for professional and clerical workers; one reports that provision will be made; and two report no provision is made.

In the parish and state, and school groups, the picture is more definite. In the first, the provision for sick leave varies from one week to one month for both professional and clerical workers. In a few instances in this group no definite provision has been made. Forty-five percent provide for two weeks, and 15 percent, for ten days.

About 50 percent of the school librarians report two weeks' provision for sick leave, and a little over 20 percent report ten days. One percent reports no provision, and 20 percent give no answer. These answers may imply a lack of knowledge of what provision is made by the school system. The remaining 10 percent stated various special provisions. The data on tenure and retirement can be reported in a very few paragraphs.

TENURE AND RETIREMENT: There is no provision for tenure or retirement in municipal libraries. Neither is there in the parish libraries. Under Civil Service, tenure

is provided in the Library Commission. In the college and university library group one more than half of the number answering reported provision for tenure and retirement either through the individual college or university, or the Louisiana Teachers' Retirement Plan. Over 90 percent of the school librarians reported tenure; but, only 70 percent reported provision for retirement. (Since all those employed in the Louisiana public school system, both teachers and librarians, have been required since 1936 to participate in the Louisiana Teachers' Retirement Plan, there must have been some misunderstanding of this question on the part of those who answered it.)

SUMMARY: To summarize briefly a description of library positions in Louisiana might be given as follows: The average monthly salary paid to librarians in college and university libraries is \$150.00. This is for professional librarians with more than three years' experience. With additional experience, increase in salary can be expected. Vacation and sick leave with pay are provided. Vacation provision will more likely be four weeks than two or three weeks. The chances are equal that retirement and tenure will also be provided.

The average professional public school librarian with more than two years' experience can expect about \$130.00 a month. With longer experience, and position in the larger high schools, increase in salary will be given. In most cases these positions will pay for only ten or eleven months. This means an average vacation of about five weeks with salary. Two weeks' sick leave with salary will probably be provided when necessary, as well as tenure and retirement.

In municipal libraries, the average salary is above \$115.00 for the professional librarian with some experience. The position will be for twelve months and will provide vacation with salary for at least two weeks, and possibly for four weeks. Provision for two weeks' sick leave may be made but no provision will be made for tenure and retirement.

Parish librarians receive an average monthly salary of a little over \$130.00 for the professional librarian with at least two years' experience. Additional experience and responsibility is recognized with increase in salary. With all probability a four weeks' vacation with salary will be provided, but it may be for only two weeks. Sick leave with salary will be given for one week to one month, but no provision is made at present for tenure and retirement.



LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE ASCENSION PARISH WORK, ETC.

*By Georgette Richard, Librarian,
Donaldsonville High School*

When it was decided that teachers' work conferences, sponsored by the General Education Board, the State Department of Education, the Louisiana State University, and the Ascension Parish School Board, were to be held at Gonzales and Donaldsonville, the

question of materials became a paramount issue. To attend the assembling, organizing, and distribution of these, Parish Superintendent Larry J. Babin employed the writer, Librarian of the Donaldsonville High School and Library Consultant for the schools of

the parish. Miss Catherine Fuselier, Librarian of the St. Amant High School, was the assistant.

Prior to the selection of books, pamphlets, etc., meetings were held with various school faculties under the leadership of the superintendent, the supervisor, the conference director, members of the State Department of Education, the Dean of the L. S. U. School of Education, and representatives of the Southern Association. Teachers were asked to submit problems and projects that they thought should be given attention at the conference.

Subsequent to these meetings, a conference was held at the Louisiana Library Commission. In attendance were: The conference director, Supt. Babin, the work conference librarian, and representatives of State and Parish Departments and Agencies, all eager to cooperate in providing library service for the projects. At this time it was decided that those present would each have a definite assignment. Miss Essae Culver and her assistant, Miss Debora Abramson, offered the facilities of the Library Commission; Miss Sue Hefley, State Supervisor of School Libraries, contacted state agencies who made their publications available; Miss Mildred Hogan compiled a list of appropriate magazines; Miss Hilda Fuller of the L. S. U. Curriculum Laboratory Library prepared a bibliography of Courses of Study on file in that library; and Mrs. Harold Dyson represented the L. S. U. Libraries. The purchase and selection of books and materials not already on hand was made by the librarian of the work conferences. However, it was all a splendid example of cooperation, directors, consultants, and every interested person making suggestions.

The main objective of the conferences was to make education functional in that it would make definite provisions for the improvement of rural life in all its phases. With this in mind, the librarian, with the aid of Miss Abramson, Miss Mary Harris, and Miss S. Metella Williams, selected (from sources already mentioned) and bought books and

pamphlets on health, nutrition, sanitation, recreation, reading, guidance, and methods by which the schools might reach into the homes and communities to bring about desired results. In addition, provision was made for materials to be used in the solution of the problems of the individual teachers.

To be sure that all available books would be considered before orders were compiled, the librarian wrote outstanding publishing houses and foundations explaining the purposes of the conferences and asked that they submit lists of books on the suggested topics. Orders were based on these, government price lists, and lists of publications of various organizations. Careful checking was done to avoid duplication.

When materials arrived, the librarian and assistant librarian provided the necessary circulation details and machinery so records would be available for further use. Next, they made a bibliography of materials, a copy of which was given to each teacher and interested visitor. To facilitate use, tables were labeled according to subject (health, nutrition, reading, etc.) and materials placed thereon. Each school faculty had its various committees that worked out plans and projects for the approaching session. With this table arrangement no teacher or committee lost any time in choosing necessary references. To acquaint teachers with the publications of Louisiana State Departments and Agencies, a special table was used. In addition, there were miscellaneous bibliographies, suggestive sources of books and free materials that would be helpful in putting over the various programs in the schools, homes, and communities. From time to time, teachers and consultants were invited to submit additional topics on which they needed more aids. When this occurred, supplementing was done.

While the above arrangement made provision for help in working out programs for schools and communities, it did little or nothing in helping the individual teacher in solving her particular classroom problems. To meet this need there were shelved, ac-

according to source (Library Commission, G. E. B. purchases, Ascension Parish School Board Library) books that were about those problems submitted by the teachers. By consulting the bibliography furnished her, a teacher could tell definitely and immediately which particular books suited her situation.

Each week different motifs were used on bulletin boards and display tables. The first week the Library Commission claimed the spotlight; the second, ways and devices for teaching the use of books and libraries; the third, South America materials; the fourth, government publications and posters.

Another interesting library service was that rendered by the L. S. U. Library School. The programs of the various parish schools revolved around health, nutrition, guidance, recreation, and reading. The faculty of one of these schools had inaugurated a reading program the previous session. At that time, the goals were to broaden individual and group interests, and to improve skills and techniques. During one of the work conference faculty meetings of this school, it was decided to use reading as a vehicle by which pupils (and through them the adults

in the homes) could be taught principles and habits of better community, home, and personal living. With this in mind, the chairman of this school's reading committee enlisted the aid of the Library School through its acting director, Mrs. Florinell F. Morton. As a result of this, library students in book selection and reference classes compiled bibliographies of books graded as to reading level and on the subjects already mentioned. These bibliographies were used this fall as guides in the selection of a block of the school's library books.

While we in Ascension Parish feel that our work conferences were successful, we are thoroughly cognizant of the fact that our accomplishments were due to a measurable degree to the pooling of materials of all sources within our state. From the time of first contacts, all departments and agencies, state and local, expressed eagerness to participate, and were untiring in their efforts to make contributions and to place their personnel and facilities at our command. To them we are appreciative and point with pride to our conferences as concrete examples of what organized library cooperation can accomplish.



SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

On March 23, 1943, the Escuela de Bibliotecaria, in Montevideo, was inaugurated in special ceremonies under the auspices of the Engineers' Association of Uruguay. The school is the result of the efforts of Ing. Federico E. Capurro, who for several years has interested himself in library school organization in the United States and in the Argentine Republic. In July 1942 the writer arrived in Uruguay on a mission to establish and operate an American library under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. He was interviewed by Ing. Ca-

purro and after a few conferences and exchange of opinion agreed to assist in the foundation of a library school and to direct its instruction. The Engineers' Association appointed an Organization Committee whose membership consisted of Ing. Capurro, President, Ing. Enrique G. Segundo, and Ing. Carlos Liprandi. Together they laid plans for the establishment of the School and for its administration during the year.

The objective of the School is summed up in the address of Ing. Capurro on the occasion of the inauguration: "A librarian should

not be considered merely a person who hands out books, neither should he be a living encyclopedia. Rather he should be a good administrator, one who understands books and can classify and arrange them in a manner that will result in a maximum of use. Furthermore, he should have a wide knowledge of the functions of a library in order that he can appreciate and enhance the value of books and make them known through the catalog. He should always keep in mind the principle that a book has real value only when in the hands of a reader. He should facilitate the reader in making the book accessible and even consider sending the book to the reader if his coming to the library is an impossibility. The program which is being initiated has the double purpose of perfecting the knowledge of librarians already employed and to train new personnel."

With this objective in mind, the school offered a general survey course and practice in Library Science, 72 classes in all, to meet two times each week from March 23 through November 27. The following subject matter formed the program of studies: History of books and printing; History of libraries in ancient and medieval times and in America with special emphasis on libraries in Latin America and in Uruguay; Bibliography; Types of libraries and their services; The ideal library, its modern concept and special considerations, such as quarters, administrative divisions, personnel, book collection, and extension work; Acquisition of library materials; Classification and Cataloging; Loan services; Reference services; and Binding.

The practice work to consist of one-fourth of the class hours was in charge of Jeanne Hereford Williams, graduate of the Library School of the Louisiana State University, with experience in that University, in the Library of Congress, and in the Biblioteca Artigas-Washington in Montevideo, and Dorothy M. Gropp, graduate of the Library School of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Kansas, with library experience in Brazil and Library-travel experience in Central America and the West Indies. The

Organization Committee accepted the offer of the Ateneo de Montevideo to use its library as a laboratory.

With the approval of the Engineers' Association for this rather ambitious beginning, enrollment was opened. The response, instead of the anticipated twenty to twenty-five persons, came from more than 150 persons who indicated their interest. Unwilling and unable to accommodate such a large number, the Organization Committee resorted to a selection of students. Admittance to the course was limited to persons who had a secondary school education or more, with preference given to employees in libraries and to teachers. Fifty-six were permitted to enroll. At the end of the year 40 presented themselves for the examinations.

Following the custom of the country, both written and oral final examinations were required. The examining board was composed of Sr. Juan B. Silva Vila, Sub-Director of the National Library; Sr. Secundino Vázquez, Director of the Library of the National Congress; Prof. Carlos Víctor Penna and Prof. José F. Finó of the Library Science Course of the School of Social Work in Buenos Aires, and the professors of the immediate school. Five students passed with High Honors and five with Honors.

The course was conducted under difficulty. Adequate tools and manuals in the Spanish language and an appropriate selected collection of books for practice work were lacking. Nearly all lecture content was drawn from literature in English and then translated into Spanish. Library terminology and rules for cataloging and filing had to be prepared. In classification particularly, the school lacked sufficient copies of comprehensive tables, relying largely on the very abridged outlines in Spanish or on those especially prepared for the course to demonstrate classification procedure. Suitable books for the practice work in cataloging and classification had to be carefully selected, not an easy task, from the Library of the Ateneo, in order to illustrate different types of cataloging and classification problems. However, despite these

difficulties, the students absorbed essential fundamentals, and exhibited an unsatiated interest throughout the entire course.

In addition to the lectures and the practice work, each student collected data on two topics relating to Uruguay. One assignment involved writing a history of some library in Uruguay, including data on the book collection and services. Some twenty-five different histories were completed during the year. The other assignment was the compilation of a bibliography of reference books written or edited by Uruguayan authors, or by foreign authors about Uruguay. This compilation has not been completed as yet. Another study resulted in the compilation of a list of libraries in Uruguay. The list comprehends approximately 675 libraries.

The establishment of the Library School in Montevideo has motivated the focusing of attention on the needs of the country with respect to library organization and librarianship. The writer of this article has had numerous requests for information on modern library practices, and several students of the school applied their learning in their own libraries.

Early in the course the students of the school organized themselves for the purpose of promoting professional feeling among its members. This organization led to an attempt to create a nation-wide library association. One assembly was called. The assembly appointed a statute drafting committee which is studying the constitution of library associations in other countries.

The Library School, sponsored by the Engi-

neers' Association, had no official government recognition. However, tireless in his efforts in behalf of libraries, Ing. Capurro introduced a bill in the Senate for the creation of a library school with official recognition and support. The bill, approved by the Senate, is now being considered by the Chamber of Representatives. It has a two-fold objective; first, to create a National Board of Librarians, and second, to create a Library School to function as a part of the University of Montevideo. Two years of study are provided in the following subjects: I. History and development of the book; II. Bibliography; III. Libraries: administration, classification, catalogs; and IV. National and international library cooperation.

Students fulfilling the requirements of this projected school would receive the title of Librarian at the end of the first year and Expert Librarian at the end of the second. Recognition would be given to the students who completed the course in the school conducted by the Association of Engineers, the validation of their title dependent on an examination.

The passage of the bill, by virtue of a National Board of Librarians and a Library School, will provide the necessary mechanism in Uruguay to standardize library practices, to collect and disseminate library information, to train librarians, and to elevate librarianship to a professional level.

ARTHUR E. GROPP, Director.

Biblioteca Artigas-Washington,
Montevideo, Uruguay.

January 2, 1944.



CATALOGERS MEETING --- New Orleans

Mr. Herman Henkle and Miss Lucile Morsch of the Library of Congress spoke at the monthly meeting of the New Orleans Library Club on Monday, November 15th, at the Howard-Tilton Library of Tulane University. Mr. Henkle is Director of the Processing Department, and Miss Morsch is Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Mr. Henkle explained that the object of their trip was to meet with catalogers in various sections of the country and discuss Library of Congress cards and service. Complaints as well as commendations were welcomed as were all suggestions for future improvement. It was not their purpose to make any definite rules or decisions at this time,

but only to feel out and find in what ways L. C. could improve and speed up service.

Some reasons given by Mr. Henkle for delay in supplying L. C. cards were that books are not being sent to L. C. by the publishers in time to have cards printed by publication date. Some books are not sent at all and must be requested by L. C. Staff shortage is also an important reason for delays.

A complaint was made that cards for "outs" were an unusually long time in coming. It was explained that cards are not printed in as large quantities as in previous years, and probably fewer titles are being published and more libraries are buying the same titles.

High school boys (part-time) are being used to fill card orders, and might be the cause of some delay here. Mr. Henkle explained that this problem has already been considered, and the service should show a real improvement shortly.

After some general discussion Miss Morsch took over the meeting. She spoke of streamlining descriptive cataloging. With the development of the L. C. Descriptive Cataloging Code in mind, questions were raised as to how the L. C. card format might be improved, made more simple, expanded, etc.

In regard to the main entry—should it be repeated in the body of the card if a single author, not a pseudonym? The majority of those present felt this unnecessary. In the case of corporate entries some felt the entries might be too long. Miss Morsch explained

that L. C. gave the entry in its complete form, including division and section, to take care of those libraries having a large number of books by the various divisions of a corporation.

The next point discussed was the imprint. Some felt that the copyright date would be a helpful addition to the card. Many libraries are adding this information themselves.

Collation was then taken up. It was generally agreed that pagination could be simplified and shortened. In regard to illustrative matter, most libraries use diagrams, maps, plates, etc. Technical libraries thought this information especially necessary.

Notes might also be simplified. There were no suggestions for additions needed, and some notes describing end papers, etc., might easily be eliminated.

Miss Morsch then discussed cooperative cataloging. Cards could be supplied for more books if more libraries participated and assumed responsibility for handling all of certain books published (state and city publications, university publications, local material, music, foreign publications, etc.)

The meeting was attended by representatives of all local libraries: public, university, school, and special. Though of interest chiefly to catalogers, the other club members present enjoyed the talks and joined in the general discussion.

(Notes supplied by Miss Ruth Renaud, head of the Cataloging Department of the New Orleans Public Library.)



SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Frances Moak, Librarian of Hammond High School, is a contributor to the November, 1943 issue of *Wilson Library Bulletin*. In her "Stories and Books about Dolls" she has compiled a bibliography that "will be useful for librarians and students to consult when searching for doll stories or informational books about dolls." The subdivisions of Miss Moak's bibliography indicate its

scope; construction, poetry, stories, plays, doll collecting, and doll parties are some of the subdivisions. She lists doll stories retold and gives the names and addresses of a doll shop and doll organizations.

Helen Maestri, Librarian of the Francis T. Nicholls High School, New Orleans, was a member of the committee responsible for the compilation of *Know the South* (Reading for

Background No. 15), H. W. Wilson, 1943. *Know the South* is a list of books with Southern background for high schools. Louisiana is represented by many entries; the entries fall into the classifications of fiction, literature and folklore, social science, and the South in nature.

On December 17-18 a conference was held in Baton Rouge for the evaluation of Louisiana's program in training for the use and administration of school library materials as part of the teacher-training program in our state colleges and universities. Three panel discussions were scheduled: Training in the use of school library materials (Dr. W. A. Lawrence, College of Education, L. S. U.—leader); The operation of film libraries (Mr. G. A. Webb, Department of Education—leader); Training in the administration of school library materials (Mrs. C. H. Morton,

Library School, L. S. U., and Brunette Klaus, Librarian, Opelousas High School—co-leaders). Observations and conclusions are being summarized by a committee headed by Mrs. Estelle Dalferes, Isidore Newman High School, New Orleans. Copies will be mimeographed and will be available upon request from the Supervisor of School Libraries, Department of Education, Baton Rouge.

An Abbeville High School Library Fund of \$1,000 has been established through the generosity of Mr. Frank A. Godchaux, citizen of Abbeville, and president of the State Board of Education. Mr. Godchaux has named a committee for the administration of the fund; the committee consists of J. H. Williams, superintendent of schools, Vermilion parish, J. E. Coxe, State Superintendent of Education, and Mrs. W. B. MacMillan of Abbeville.



LOUISIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION

A million dollar building to house the Louisiana Library Commission is a postwar project, plans for which are already in the making. Architects are already busy with plans for the proposed building which would be erected on a site near the present location. The building would be partially financed by Federal funds expected to become available after the war.

Because the present building used by the Commission is hopelessly inadequate, planners eagerly seized upon the ideal building to include space for special services and perhaps even a small auditorium to provide a meeting place for various groups. Miss Essae M. Culver, executive secretary of the Commission, has insisted from the beginning that the building be so designed that visitors see first books and not blank corridors so circulation and reference departments are on the floor level.

The plans are being drawn now, Miss Culver points out, so that when and if federal funds are available in a postwar world the

Library Commission will be ready to go ahead.

The parish library demonstrations are in the offing for Louisiana in 1944. Calcasieu and Tangipahoa Parish have already taken the legal steps necessary to establish parish libraries and the commission will finance demonstrations in these two large areas. Books are now being prepared for the demonstrations after an extended delay caused when litigation tied up commission funds for a period of many weeks.

However, with the clearing up of the legal tangle which involved funds of the commission as well as those of some 30 other state agencies, work on the demonstrations is going forward. Miss Sallie Farrell, who conducted the successful demonstration in Rapides, will direct the project in Calcasieu. The director of the Tangipahoa demonstration has not as yet been announced.

A forward step in library service in Louisiana came with the recent appointment of

Anna Johnson, formerly of the commission staff and more recently librarian at the United States Veterans hospital at Pineville to the new post of director of libraries for the Department of Institutions. Miss Johnson working through the commission and in close conjunction with this state agency will be in charge of providing books for the state's charitable, penal and mental institutions. Plans for the project are still being worked out but appointment of a trained worker to this post is felt to be a definite step forward.

Few of Louisiana's institutions have any book service now and in fact one of the great shortcomings of the state penitentiary as seen by famed Author-Penologist Lewis E. Lawes was the lack of library facilities there. Warden Lawes included in his recommendations for improvements at the penitentiary more and better book service for the Angola farm, and it is hoped that at least a beginning has been made.

Librarians are used to overdue books but the commission has established something of a record in that regard. Back on the commission shelves after an absence of 81 years is "The Virginians" by Thackeray which bears on the flyleaf this inscription:

"Taken from the state library of Louisiana at Baton Rouge on Wednesday the 17th day of December 1862, on re-occupation of that city by the United States Forces under Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover."

The book, published by Harper's in 1859, was returned to the commission by Miss Charlotte Fletcher, Librarian of the Talbot County Free library of Easton, Maryland.

The Louisiana Library commission joined in the celebrations of British and American Book Weeks in October and November. Special displays of British books marked the first while for the second, the commission held open house and heard addresses by Authors Harnett Kane and Lyle Saxon. On Display at the commission during American Book Week were original drawings and photo-

graphs from which the illustrations for Mr. Kane's "Bayous of Louisiana" were selected.

Louisiana librarians who knew Norris McClellan when she was on the staff of the LSU library school will be interested in the following letter received by Miss Essae M. Culver, executive secretary of the library commission, from Miss McClellan.

India, Sept. 20, 1943.

Dear Miss Culver.

At last I'm doing the thing I've wanted to do for Red Cross. I am a club director of the recreation centers for a number of organizations located very near the jungle. Of course, when I joined the ARC I was told that I'd have to be willing to go any place but I could only visualize England and Egypt. I find the climate here a bit severe but otherwise I like it very much. I have two staff assistants and we live at present in a bungalow on a tea plantation. We have moved every ten days though and our permanent location will probably be a basha of bamboo and thatch.

I am very much concerned over the need for books here. If there is anything you can do to push the delivery of books to this area please let me know. When I left the states there was something in the air about further appropriation for books since the campaign didn't begin to meet the need. If I had 2000 books out here I could make many a man happy.

I shall write more later but in the meantime let me know what can be done about books.

Sincerely,

Norris.

Miss Culver as state chairman of the Victory Book campaign referred the request from India to national headquarters and was advised that 30,000 volumes had been shipped to that country earlier, so she is hopeful that some of them will have found their way to Miss McClellan's station. Meanwhile she has been advised that the Army and Navy are purchasing 35,000,000 books to be shipped overseas.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

New Feature Suggested as Part of
One Annual Number of the Bulletin

Miss Mary W. Harris, Director, Parish and Regional Dept., Louisiana Library Commission, has made an excellent suggestion which the editor believes should be seriously considered by our members. Many of our readers are probably familiar with the annual number of News Notes issued by the California State Library which is in the nature of a statistical summary and directory for the libraries of the State of California. Miss Harris suggests that we consider doing something similar for our own State. If our members will examine one of these annuals they will see the possibility of including some, if not all, of the features which make this publication so useful. Such a number for this state might well include:

1. Brief general statistics on Louisiana.
2. Louisiana by parishes, giving brief parish statistics, followed by a resume of all libraries found within that parish.
3. A directory for library supplies and equipment.
4. A list of Louisiana library associations, with full list of officers and committees, and statements concerning library schools within the State.
5. As finally developed this manual would show library statistics for the state, by groups of libraries, parish, municipal, college and university, school libraries and special libraries.
6. A list of gifts and bequests for the year.
7. Getting away from a blind following of the California manual mentioned, any other features which we believe would serve a useful purpose.
8. It might be possible in normal times to publish in this issue the program of the annual meeting of the association, or possibly some of the papers presented at the meeting.

The suggestion has been made that some of the features outlined above be embodied in the next issue of this Bulletin. It is real-

ized that the time will be short for collecting any considerable mass of information but if all are willing to cooperate, at least a beginning could be made, something to be improved upon in following years.

If you think well of this idea, please express yourself and state to what extent you could on short notice furnish summaries, such as have been mentioned. Any who are unfamiliar with the California News Notes Annual will be able to borrow copies from the larger libraries, including the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library. If this suggestion meets with approval steps will be taken to bring out number one of these annuals to be incorporated in the next issue of the Bulletin which will appear in late March or early April.

New Orleans Library Club

During the winter months, the New Orleans Library Club is continuing its program of monthly meetings for local librarians and their friends. Despite busy war-time days and the many demands from volunteer organizations, there has been a strong sentiment in favor of holding together the librarians of New Orleans through the Club. The emphasis this year has been both on promoting professional activities and on providing informal "get-togethers" over a cup of coffee, with a speaker from outside the group. Many new librarians are now in New Orleans for the duration and both new members and old have welcomed an opportunity for exchanging ideas.

The 1943-44 season was launched in October at the Howard Tilton Memorial Library with Harnett Kane as guest speaker. A large and enthusiastic audience welcomed his talk on "The Bayous of Louisiana," and at the informal reception held afterwards, hundreds of Louisiana photographs collected by the author were on exhibition.

In November, the Club had the pleasure of welcoming two Library of Congress colleagues, Miss Lucile Morsch and Mr. Herman Henkle. An account of this meeting is written up elsewhere in the Bulletin.

In January, Mr. Robert Feild, Director of the Newcomb Art School, presented a provocative talk on "Art's Chance." The February meeting will be held in the new library of Dominican College, and as a prelude to "China Book Week" Dr. Mildred Christian of Newcomb will talk on "China Through the Modern Novel." Programs of a similar nature will be held each month until June.

Officers for the current year are George King Logan, President; William D. Postell, Vice-President; Laura Leche, Treasurer; Harriet Lemann, Secretary.



Louisiana In Print

Recent references of Louisiana or by Louisiana authors, including books of importance locally printed, selected, and annotated by Marguerite D. Renshaw, Reference Librarian, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, New Orleans.

Basso, Hamilton—Mainstream. 246p. N. Y., Reynal, 1943.

Bellaman, Henry—Victoria Grandolet. 281p. N. Y., Simon and Schuster, 1943.

Economic Development Committee of Louisiana—Meeting of the Economic development committee of Louisiana held in the University room of the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La., November 19, 1943. 32p. (Mimeographed).

Jefferson Parish Yearly Review—The Land of Lafitte the pirate. Photographs by Eugene Delacroix, drawings by Tilden Landry, text by Ray M. Thompson. 128p. c. 1943.

Louisiana. Attorney General—Statistical report (charges made, not trials) of the Attorney General as required by title 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of Louisiana from January 1, 1943-June 30, 1943. 77p. New Orleans, 1943.

Louisiana. Dept. of Conservation. Div. of Education and Publicity—Poisonous snakes, plants and black widow spiders of Louisiana. 133p. New Orleans, 1943.

Louisiana. Dept. of Education—Louisiana.

Study of rural war production training 1943. Prepared . . . by John D. Bartlow, et al. 299p. (Bulletin 510)

Louisiana. Dept. of Finance. Div. of the Budget—Report on the current financial condition at June 30, 1943 and operations of the State for the fiscal year 1942-1943. 81p. Baton Rouge, 1943.

Louisiana Historical Association—Calendar of the Jefferson Davis postwar manuscripts in the Louisiana Historical Association Collection, Confederate Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La., 1943. 325p., mimeographed.

Charles F. Heartman

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Hattiesburg, Mississippi*

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